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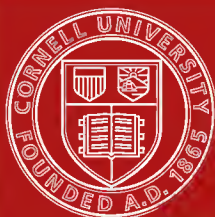
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Attempt towards an international language



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AN ATTEMPT
TOWARDS
An International Language

BY
DR. ESPERANTO
(WARSAW, RUSSIA)

TRANSLATED BY
HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.

A Secretary of the American Philosophical Society

Together with an English-International Vocabulary compiled by the
Translator

NEW YORK
HENRY HOLT & COMPANY
1889

"THE PLAN OF DR. SAMENHOF* IS ESPECIALLY TO BE RECOMMENDED IN THIS RESPECT (THE FORMATION OF THE VOCABULARY), AND MAY BE OFFERED AS AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF SOUND JUDGMENT. IT IS REMARKABLE AND PLEASANT TO SEE HOW EASY IT IS TO ACQUIRE."—*Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Volume XXV, page 3.*

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(*Under the *nom de plume* of Dr. Esperanto.)

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BY HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.

Preface by the Translator.

At the request of the author I have prepared the following translation of his modest project for *An International Language*, which, in my opinion, goes further towards the solution of the problem than any of the other so-called "Universal Languages" as yet offered for public acceptance. I consider it to be the most simple, most natural and most easy of acquirement of all as yet presented; being based upon modern European tongues, its vocabulary is mainly already in the possession of every person of any pretensions to education. Its extreme simplicity of grammar and the ease with which new words can be created must especially recommend it to every class of readers. The time seems ripe for a combined effort towards the achievement of so glorious an ideal, and "we, as beings of intelligent consciousness * * * should employ our faculties to direct the course of events." *

HENRY PHILLIPS, JR.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1888.

* NOTE. Whilst not agreeing with the author in some of his views respecting grammatical formations, yet I have issued this work to show how easily a project of an International Language could be made effective.

PART I.

It is likely that the eyes of the reader will light upon this pamphlet not without a certain amount of distrust, supposing, at first blush, that it treats of an Utopia utterly impossible of realization; for this reason, I would ask him, for the moment, to set aside any such preconceived idea, and to consider carefully, seriously and without prejudice, the matter of which I intend to treat in the present work.

I need not dilate upon the immense importance for Humanity of the existence of an International Language, one that could be adopted by all nations and be the common property of the whole world, without belonging in any way to any existing nationality. It is pitiful to consider the amount of time and labor continually given to the study of foreign languages, and yet, for all our pains, how often does it happen that, when we have crossed the boundaries of our fatherland, we can neither understand those among whom we are thrown, nor make them comprehend what we desire to communicate. How much time, trouble and money are wasted in the translation of the literary work of a nation, and yet how small a portion of its literature has ever been so reproduced or will be, even more or less unfaithfully. But, if there were in existence an International Language, all translations could be made into it, and even works written therein, which would possess, *ipso facto*, an international character. The impassable wall that separates literatures and peoples would at once crumble into the dust, and all that was written by another nation would be as acceptable as if in our own mother tongue; reading would prove common to all, and with it would advance education, ideals, convictions, tendencies—the whole world would be as one family. .

Obliged to economize our leisure in order to pursue perforce the study of several languages, we are not in position to dedicate a sufficient amount of it to any one tongue, so that while on the one side it is rare to know perfectly even one's native language, so, on the other, no speech can be brought to perfection as it should be. This is the reason why we are so often obliged to appropriate, from foreign sources, words and phrases; if we do not, we run the risk of expressing ourselves inexactly, and even of thinking incorrectly; the relative poverty of each and every language must be taken into account, from which are often missing the richness and volume desired to be employed in one or another manner. The surest means of remedying this defect seems to me to be simply the possession of only *two* languages, which would allow an easy mastery, and at the same time each tongue could progress towards the highest perfectioning and development. For speech has been the chief factor and motor in Civilization; by it men have been elevated above the level of the brute; the more a language is perfect, the more accessible is a nation to Progress. Indeed, the difference of languages is one of the most fruitful sources of the dissensions and differences among nations, for, of all things that impress a stranger in a foreign land, the language is at once the first and the greatest mark of distinction between him and them; not being able to understand or be understood, we naturally shun the contact of aliens. When we meet, instead of being able to draw instruction from the mutual interchange and comparison of opinions on political and social questions, matured after a long succession of ancestors in their modern homes, as soon as we open our mouths the first sound we utter shows that we are strangers, the one to the other. Any person who has had the fortune to reside in a town in which he meets citizens of nations often hostile to each other, can easily understand and appreciate the enormous service that could be rendered

by an International Language, one that, *without entering at all into the inner life of these peoples*, could, at least, be made serviceable for usual every-day affairs, in a land inhabited by diverse nationalities, where the official language differs from that of the race over which it bears sway. It seems useless for me to dilate on the vast importance an International Language would bear towards Commerce and Science. He who has pondered carefully upon this question, were it but for once in his whole life, must, of necessity, avow that there could be no sacrifice too great to make if we by so doing could acquire an Universal Language. So, for these reasons, every essay, every attempt in this direction, deserves, feeble though it be, our most serious attention.

The question I now submit to the public is the result of a *labor ripened by long years of thought*; and, in view of the very great importance of the subject, I trust that the reader will read my pamphlet attentively to the end.

I have no intention of analyzing all the attempts hitherto made towards the creation of an Universal Language, but shall content myself with calling the reader's attention to the fact that all these authors have striven to create a system of signs wherewith briefly to communicate thought in case of necessity, or have limited themselves to a natural simplification of grammar, or to exchanging words that now exist in living languages by others made up for the occasion, or taken by chance.

The attempts of the first kind were so complicated and so little practicable that they were still-born; those of the second class present some resemblance *to a language*, but possess no features that could give them the right to be called *International*; indeed, they seem to have received this name from their inventors from the simple reason that upon the whole habitable globe there exists no spot where even one person

dwells with whom communication could be had by means of any of these tongues.

All these attempts are based upon the pleasure that their appearance is likely to cause to the world and upon the unanimous sanction upon which they unhesitatingly rely ; but this unanimous sanction is the most difficult of all things to acquire when we take into consideration the utter indifference of the world at large towards these productions of the pen ; attempts that do not carry with them any return of profit, immediate and palpable, and which reckon solely upon one's good will to waste one's time for the benefit of the public. The vast majority of people do not bother about such things, and those who do take any interest do not think it worth their while to learn a language which no one understands except its inventor. "As soon as the whole world, or perhaps some millions of people, take it in hand to learn, why, then, I'll do the same." For this reason, appealing to so limited a class, the language finds no adherents, and dies at the hour of its birth. If, notwithstanding these difficulties, a language, say, for example, like *Volapük*, has obtained a certain number of adherents, it is only because the notion of a universal language is so attractive and so elevating, that it finds always enthusiasts, who, not considering the *probability* of success, are willing to sacrifice their time in order to contribute towards the realization of so lofty an ideal. But the number of such students must be always limited, for the world, cold and indifferent, will not give up its leisure solely to be understood by a mere handful of people, and this last attempt, like all that have gone before it, is destined to disappear after a time, leaving no fruits behind.

For many years have I pondered over the question of an International Language, but not believing myself to be more capable nor more energetic than my predecessors, whose works had borne no results, for a long time I contented myself

with making the matter a subject for my constant reflections. But some happy thoughts, the result of my meditations, encouraged me to continue my labors, and incited me to try if I could not systematically surmount all the obstacles in the road of creating and putting into use a rational universal tongue. I believe I have succeeded, to a greater or less degree, and I now offer to the kindly judgment of my readers, this, the fruit of my persevering labor.

• • The principal problems necessary to be solved are the following :

1. *The language must be extremely easy, so that it can be learned without any difficulty.*

2. *Every one who learns this language must be able to put himself in condition to be understood by people of different nations, whether the language receive an universal approbation or not ; that is to say, that this language must be able to serve at the first onset as a veritable intermediary for international relations.*

3. *Means must be found to overcome the indifference of the bulk of mankind, and to cause the masses to make use of the language offered as a living tongue and not solely to be used with the aid of a dictionary.*

Of all the projects offered to the public at different epochs, and often under the sonorous title of an " Universal Language," which they in no way deserved, there has not as yet been a single one that undertook to grapple with more than one of these enunciated propositions, nor even in that case has the success been more than partial. Beyond these problems of which I have spoken there are also others in plenty whose resolution is desirable, but not considering them at present as essential I shall not enter into their discussion.

Before I show the manner in which I have dealt with these questions, I must ask the reader to consider their importance

and not judge hastily of my method, for the sole reason that perhaps, to him, it appears to be too simple. I say this because I know that the tendency of mankind is to undervalue things that seem simple and easy, and to set store on those whose acquirement has been to them difficult and laborious. Such persons, on seeing so small a work, of such extreme simplicity, on so great a subject, easily comprehended by the whole world, may be inclined to pass it over with contempt or indifference ; yet here has lain the greatest difficulty in the undertaking, the attaining of this very simplicity and conciseness, and the transformation of things from the very complicated forms in which they took their origin, into others more simple and more easily comprehensible. To do this, great difficulties have been surmounted.

FIRST PROBLEM.

My solution of the first problem is as follows :

(a) I have manipulated the grammar until its forms have reached a simplicity hitherto unheard of, preserving, however, in part, the spirit that pervades the grammars of living tongues, so that its study can be facilitated, and yet that it should in no wise be deprived of clearness, pliability and exactitude. *The entire grammar of my language can be learned perfectly in one hour.* It can easily be seen how the simplicity of such a grammar will facilitate the study of a language.

(b) I have created rules *for the formation of the words*, and by this means I have reduced enormously the quantity of words needful to be learnt, yet without depriving the speech of its richness ; on the contrary, I make it still more copious than any of the modern tongues, on account of the ease with which from any one word any quantity of others can be formed so as to express every possible shade of thought. This I do by means of prefixes and suffixes, by whose aid, at will,

infinite new words can be created, thus doing away with the necessity of learning each word by itself. For convenience' sake I have given these prefixes and suffixes the signification of independent words, and as such have inserted them in my vocabulary.

Example No. 1.—The prefix "*mal*" signifies the reverse of the word to which it is attached; for example, if we know that "*bona*" means *good*, it follows that "*malbona*" means bad; so one word instead of two will express the two ideas of goodness and badness; "*alta*," high, "*malalta*," low; "*estimi*," to esteem, "*malestimi*," to despise or ill esteem; "*dura*," hard, "*maldura*," soft; "*froida*," cold, "*malfroida*," warm, etc., etc.

Example No. 2.—The suffix "*in*" indicates the feminine; thus, "*frat,o*," brother, "*frat,in,o*," sister; "*patr,o*," father, "*patr,in,o*," mother, etc., etc.

Example No. 3.—The suffix "*il*" indicates the instrument for an action; thus, "*tranch,i*," to cut, "*tranch,il,o*," that which cuts, a knife, etc., etc.

I have made a general rule that such words as have already become *International* (that is the foreign element) do not undergo any change in my language, only in spelling. So there are many words we do not need to learn as we already know them; for example, atom, botany, comedy, disinfect, doctor, emancipate, form, figure, locomotive, monopoly, news, platina, police, telegraph, temperature, theatre, wagon, etc., etc.

By means of these rules and certain inherent properties of my language, its study is extremely simple; with 900 words learned, one has learned it from top to bottom, and these 900 words embrace all the grammatical forms as well as all suffixes and prefixes. With this small supply of words, any one, without any especial talent or capacity, and even without any operation of the intellect, can create, by aid of the rules, all the other words and phrases that are necessary for daily life. Nay,

more, these 900 words are so chosen that any one with even the slightest amount of education can learn them with an extreme facility. So the study of this language, rich, harmonious, comprehensible by the whole world (of which the reason will be shown later on), does not demand, like some other tongues, the devotion of years—indeed, to learn it thoroughly is but the work of A FEW DAYS.

SECOND PROBLEM.

The second problem I have arranged as follows:

(a) I have introduced a complete *disarticulation* of ideas into independent words, so that the language comprises, in place of words submitted to grammatical forms, only such as are *invariable*. Take a book written in this language, and you will find that every word reappears *always* under the same and only guise, which is exactly that by which it is to be found in the dictionary.

‘ All the different grammatical forms, all the mutual relations of words among themselves, are expressed by the union of *invariable* words. But as such a construction of languages is entirely foreign to European nations,* and difficult to acquire, I have adapted this disarticulation to accord with their languages so that any one, even one who has not read this manual, or even this preface (not at all indispensable for the study of my language), will find no difference in structure between my invention and his own mother tongue.

For example, let us take the word *frat,in,o*; this is really composed of three words—*frat* (brother), *in* (female), *o* (that which is or exists), so the literal translation would be “that which is a female brother.” The root word is “*frat*,” “*o*” is the termination of substantives in the nominative case, from

* Speaking Aryan tongues (Tr.).

which arises the word "*frato*;" to form the feminine the suffix "*in*" is added to the root and placed before the case ending. The commas* are used to show the manner in which the word has been put together, thus facilitating its being found in the dictionary. So no trouble is given to the learner as far as the disarticulation of words is concerned; he has no notion that what he calls suffix or affix are really independent words of invariable signification, whether at the beginning, end or middle of other words—that each of these particles can be employed independently, either as a root or as a grammatical form. From this it results that everything written in the International Language can be immediately comprehended in every precise shade of meaning (with or without the aid of a dictionary), not only by those who have no preliminary knowledge of its grammar, but even by those who have never heard of its existence.†

For example, suppose I am in England, and, although entirely ignorant of the language, yet am obliged to interrogate some one; I write down the following words:

"*Mi ne sci,as kie mi las,is la baston,o,n; chu vi ghi,n ne vid,is ?*"

I hand this to him with the International Dictionary, and show him the first page, wherein is printed: "*All that is written in the International Tongue can be understood by the aid of the vocabulary. When words are joined together to express a single notion, their component particles are separated by a comma;* thus, frat,in,o, although having but one meaning, is*

* In the Vocabulary, etc., the Translator has used *the hyphen* to disarticulate the words, believing it less liable to lead to error than the comma.

† The Translator wrote a letter in this language to a young friend who had previously never seen nor heard of it, enclosing the printed vocabulary; he received an answer in the *same tongue*, with no other aid. This was a crucial test.

composed of three words, each of which is to be sought for separately."

No doubt at first the person addressed, if he has never heard of my invention, will favor me with a broad stare; then taking the paper on which I have written, he will institute a hunt in the Dictionary with the following results:

<i>Mi</i> { <i>mi</i>	I	I
<i>Ne</i> { <i>ne</i>	not	not
<i>Sci,as</i> { <i>sci</i>	know	} know
{ <i>as</i>	the present indicative in verbs	
<i>Kie</i> { <i>kie</i>	where	where
<i>Mi</i> { <i>mi</i>	I	I
<i>Las,is</i> { <i>las</i>	leave	} left
{ <i>is</i>	is the past indicative in verbs	
<i>La</i> { <i>la</i>	the	the
<i>Baston,o,n</i> { <i>baston</i>	stick	} stick
{ <i>o</i>	indicates a substantive	
{ <i>n</i>	is the accusative ending	
<i>Chu</i> { <i>chu</i>	is an interrogative particle	?
<i>Vi</i> { <i>vi</i>	you	you
<i>Ghi,n</i> { <i>ghi</i>	it	} it
{ <i>n</i>	accusative case	
<i>Ne</i> { <i>ne</i>	not	not
<i>Vid,is</i> { <i>vid</i>	to see	} seen
{ <i>is</i>	the past indicative	

and so the Englishman will easily comprehend the remark, *I don't know where I have left the stick; have you not seen it?* If he wish to answer, I give him an English-International Vocabulary, at the beginning of which is printed: "*If you desire to express anything in the International Language, use this dictionary in which you will look for the words; for the terminations designating the grammatical forms consult the Appendix*

containing the grammar." In this supplement the rules are but of a few lines each, and so the finding of the proper grammatical forms will consume no more time than the hunting up of a word in a dictionary.

This matter, apparently so simple, is yet one of prime importance in a practical point of view. It is an evident matter that no one can make himself understood in a foreign language (which he has never studied) even with the help of the very best dictionary; to use a dictionary we must know more or less of the language.

To find a desired word we must know its root, yet in speech and writing almost every word is subject to a grammatical change, after which it has undergone so much variation from its original form that it recalls little or nothing of its pristine condition; often to roots are joined prefixes and suffixes, changing their appearance and signification, so that without a previous knowledge of the language none of these words as they stand can be found in the dictionary, and if found, will either fail to give an exact rendering of the phrase, or else an erroneous one.

Take, for example, the phrase I have already given and put it into German: *Ich weiss nicht wo ich den Stock gelassen habe; haben Sie ihn nicht gesehen?*

Take the dictionary and hunt up the words; this will be the result of your investigations: "*I—white—not—where—I—?—story, cane—coldblooded—property—to have—she, they, you—?—not—?*" [Here the marks of interrogation stand for grammatical forms not usually to be found in dictionaries.] I lay great stress on the fact of the usual vast size of dictionaries, of the most common languages, in which, after hunting for two or three words, one becomes tired; according to the method of disarticulation that I have introduced, my dictionary is very small and portable. Indeed, in most languages, after

having found the word in the dictionary, it becomes a question as to which one of its significations is the correct one to be used in the present instance, and the result is almost determined by chance. Even if one could conceive of a grammar of the utmost simplicity, with an unchangeable signification for each and every word, yet it would certainly be the case that for the person to whom you speak or write, to comprehend your meaning, by the aid of a dictionary, he must have a preliminary knowledge of the grammar of the language and be sufficiently versed in its mode of conveying thought, to be able to distinguish the root words from those altered by grammatical forms. What advantage could be derived from such a language would depend upon the number of people conversant with it, and if there were none, its utility would be represented by Zero. For example, if you are in a railway carriage and you want to find out from your neighbor, "*How long shall we remain at N?*" it seems unnatural to ask him, in order to comprehend you, that he must learn the grammar of your language. In the International Language you can be understood by every one you meet, not only if it be unfamiliar to him, but even if he had never previously heard of its existence. A book written in it can be read by any one without the least preliminary preparation, and without even having read any preface to explain how the vocabulary is to be used; indeed, any person of ordinary education, can read the language at first sight, without even needing a dictionary.

Desiring to write to a Spaniard at Madrid, but not knowing his language, and he being ignorant of yours, you can risk using the International Language, whether it be familiar to him or not, or even if it be totally unheard of; you can do so with the certainty that he cannot possibly fail to comprehend you. The complete dictionary of the words necessary for every-day

life, thanks to the method of construction of my language, can be comprised on a small sheet of paper, which can be readily slipped into an ordinary envelope; so there is nothing to do but to write your letter in my language and enclose the vocabulary in Spanish (a matter of a few coppers), and the addressee can certainly make out your letter, for you not only send him a dictionary, but clear and complete instructions how to use it. In it will be found sufficient words for usual purposes, and the method of formation of new words will serve as a model for all others that may be desired; technical and "foreign" words will not appear in the vocabulary, as they can easily be replaced.

(b) Thanks to the construction of the language, I therefore can communicate with any one I choose, the sole inconvenience being that (until the tongue has become generally known) I must await the process of each phrase being analyzed. In order to obviate this as much as possible, I have chosen my stock of words, not at hazard, nor by creation, but have selected words already known to the whole world. Thus such words as are employed indifferently by most civilized peoples I have retained without change; if they sound differently in different languages I have chosen those already common to two or three of the most important modern European nations, or those that, although they belong only to one language, yet have a diffused currency. Where the sound varies I have endeavored to find one that could be recognized by various peoples. Thus, "*proche*" may mean differently in several languages; I therefore return to the Latin "*proximus*" which, more or less altered, appears in the modern tongues and form from it the word "*proksim*," which can surely be comprehended by every person of a liberal education. In other cases I have taken Latin words bodily, as it has been an almost International tongue for a long period. My only exceptions

to this rule have been to avoid kakophony, to simply orthography or to avoid homonyms. I am sure that in corresponding with an European of medium education, ignorant of the International Language, I should certainly not only be understood, but that he would find all he needed in the vocabulary with very little trouble.

THIRD PROBLEM.

I have finished the analysis of the principal properties of my language; I have demonstrated the advantages it presents to those who shall learn it; I have proved that its success in no wise depends upon the interest that society at large may take in it; that it can with justice be called an International Language, even if no one cares to hear it spoken of; that, in fact, it gives to every one who learns it the possibility of being understood by any stranger, of whatever nationality, provided he can read and write. But my language has still another object; to be *International* does not suffice; it would be *Universal*; it would like to arrive at that point when it could be spoken fluently by the majority of mankind. To reckon upon the *support of the public* to reach this end would be to erect an edifice upon a vacillating and fantastic basis; for the public, as a rule, likes that which is already in existence, and is slow to lend a hand to establish any new thing. So I cast about to find out some means of attaining my object, independently of the "*public support*." One method is by an *universal suffrage*. If every one who reads my book would carefully reflect upon what I have already stated, he could not fail to reach the conclusion that the study of *The International Language* presents incontestable advantages, and would richly reward the very little trouble its acquisition would cost him; then could I hope that from the very outset my invention would be equipped with a goodly number of adherents. But

I prefer to be prepared for the very worst rather than bolster myself up with false hopes and too optimistic anticipations. I suppose that at first but very few persons will find *so marked an advantage* from the acquisition of this language that they will be willing to waste over it even one hour of their time; that the great bulk of my readers will give little or no attention to my work, and not readily make up their minds to enter upon its study; some may think it will not pay them for their trouble, others may fear to be considered as "visionaries"—a reproach that, in our days, most people look on as being a disgrace, and of which, more than anything else, they stand in dread. What shall be done then to encourage this vast mass of indifferent and undecided people, to give them an impetus to study this new language?

If our looks could penetrate into the souls of these lukewarm persons, no doubt we should behold the following: that while on general principles there is no one opposed to the introduction of an International Language, but, on the contrary, would be greatly pleased with it, yet each one wants this great change to be effected *without the least inconvenience or sacrifice on his part*; that all of a sudden he should awaken some fine morning and find the whole wide world speaking this new tongue. Were this to be so, then the most indifferent would haste to master it, because to be deterred by the slight labor of learning a language which possesses so many excellent qualities and is already known by the vast majority of the world, would be but a big piece of childishness.

Desirous of offering the public a work already finished and through which, without the faintest effort or sacrifice on any one's part, the desired result could be achieved, as above set forth, I have made the following arrangement: The present pamphlet will be sent to all parts of the world, and I only ask that each reader into whose hands it may fall, instead of giving

time or money to the furtherance of my project, will take his pen in hand and sign one of the blank forms that will be found at the end of this work. These blanks mean as follows: "I, the subscriber, promise to learn the International Language invented by Dr. Esperanto, if it be shown that ten millions of persons have given publicly the same promise." On the reverse the subscriber shall sign clearly his name and address.

If there be any who have objections to urge against the principles of my invention, let them return to me the blank with their views and the word "*Kontraŭ*" written over its face; if there be those who are willing to learn the Language, independent of others making the same promise, let them return it with the words "*sen, kondiĉe*" (unconditionally) similarly inscribed.

This mere act of signing demands no effort, calls for no sacrifice, and binds to nothing in case the undertaking should fail; nothing, except to learn the language when ten millions of others have learnt it. This is very clearly no sacrifice, but only a very simple action, accelerating the fulfillment of the ideal; every signature gained is a step towards the realization of one of the highest dreams of humanity, without the slightest discomfort on the part of those who make the promise.

When the number of those who promise reaches ten millions, a book will be issued containing all their names and addresses, and the day after its appearance the problem will have been solved.

Since the mere signing of this blank form, although tending towards the realization of a sublime ideal, demands of the subscriber no sacrifice, moral or material, and in no way troubles or incommodes him, it is hoped that no refusals shall take place. Indeed, under the circumstances, to refuse would not be simply a mere negligence—it would be to commit a real sin against humanity itself, and an intentional hindrance

to the development of this lofty ideal. But I hope that, for the honor of mankind, very few people can be found, who, for petty and insufficient reasons, would block the road to an invention so pregnant with fateful results to the entire globe.

If objections exist to the mould in which I have cast the International Language, I trust that I shall be fully apprised of them; it is the duty of all persons, of all ages, conditions, sexes, to contribute thus towards its success, as the filling up of one of my blanks will take but a few seconds of time, and the expense of a letter to me can be but a mere trifle.

For those into whose hands this work may fall, there can be no excuse for a failure to respond to my reasonings, whether by adhesion to my plan, or by contradictory arguments; no one can avail himself by the excuse, "*I did not know*" of its importance. I therefore respectfully ask that editors shall give my ideas the utmost publicity, and that the general public shall know my claims.

* * * * *

Such is the general notion of my invention, and I am far from believing that it is so perfect that it cannot be surpassed, amended or improved; but, according to my idea, it is the best form of an International Tongue, and I delayed until I had satisfactorily solved the three problems, before I presented it to the public judgment. I am but a mortal, and may easily fall into error, even an unpardonable one; I might omit some element of most extreme importance or advantage. I have, therefore, decided, before publishing a complete dictionary, issuing a newspaper, etc., to submit, *for the space of one year*, my plans to the world at large, in the hope that men of letters would give me their views upon my proposal—sending me in writing their objections, if any, and their suggestions for its amelioration. I shall be very grateful for such action, accepting with gratitude all suggestions, and utilizing such as may

not be contradictory to the fundamental principles of my language and the facilities it affords for International relations. After all these suggestions have been pondered over and the last changes made, the Language will then take on its permanent and definite form. But even if these changes do not entirely give satisfaction, it must be remembered that the Language is not entirely finished, but that while the author no longer will have any say in the matter, an Academy, yet to be constituted will have plenary powers. * * *

I now confide to the kindly disposed public this labor that has cost me so much thought, time and trouble, in the hope that every one to whom the welfare of humanity is dear, will afford to my project every possible assistance. Each one can tell, according to his surroundings, in what way he can be useful; I only must insist on the utmost utility of a *full vote being obtained*. Let every one do what he can, and before long we shall have arrived at the ideal so long the vision of the learned—a *language common to the whole human race*.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

PART II.

Complete Manual of the International Language.

A. THE ALPHABET.*

A a	as in "far."	K k	as in "key."
B b	as in "be."	L l	as in "long."
C c	as in "cinnamon."	M m	as in "make."
*Ch ch	as in "chair."	N n	as in "now."
D d	as in "date."	O o	as in "fore."
E e	as a in "make."	P p	as in "pay."
F f	as in "fly."	R r	as in "rare."
G g	as in "go."	S s	as in "see."
*Gh gh	as j in "John."	*Sh sh	as sh in "shine."
H h	as in "half."	T t	as in "tea."
*Hh hh	as kh	U u	as oo in "fool."
I i	as e in "me."	Ŭ ŭ	as ou in "mount."
J j	as y in "yoke."	V v	as in "very."
*Jh jh	as z in "azure."	Z z	as in "zenith."

B. PARTS OF SPEECH.

1. There is but *one article*, "*la*," the definite, unchangeable for all genders, numbers and cases.

2. *Substantives* are formed by the addition of the suffix "*o*" to the root. The plural takes "*j*." There are two cases, the nominative and the objective; the latter is formed from the nominative by the addition of the suffix "*n*." All other cases are made by the use of prepositions, which are followed by the nominative form of the noun.

* Dr. Esperanto uses for the letters ch, gh, kh, jh and sh, the letters c, g, h, j, s, in usual type, surmounted by a circumflex accent, which, as no such letters are in a printer's usual stock, we have replaced as above.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nominative.</i>	<i>La patr-o</i> , the father.	<i>La patr-o-j</i> , the fathers.
<i>Genitive.</i>	<i>De la patr-o</i> , of the father.	<i>De la patr-o-j</i> , of the fathers.
<i>Dative.</i>	<i>Al la patr-o</i> , to the father.	<i>Al la patr-o-j</i> , to the fathers.
<i>Objective.</i>	<i>La patr-o-n</i> , the father.	<i>La patr-o-j-n</i> , the fathers.
<i>Ablative.</i>	<i>Kun la patr-o</i> , with the father.	<i>Kun la patr-o-j</i> , with the fathers.

3. *Adjectives* are formed by suffixing "a" to the root; they take the same changes for case and number as the substantives. The *comparative* degree is made by prefixing "pli" (more), the *superlative* by "plej" (most). The word "than," after a comparison, is to be translated by "ol;" thus, *pli blank-a ol negh-o*, more white than snow.

4. *Numeral cardinal adjectives* are not declinable; they are *unu* (1), *du* (2), *tri* (3), *kvar* (4), *kvin* (5), *ses* (6), *sep* (7), *ok* (8), *naŭ* (9) and *dek* (10), *cent* (100), *mil* (1000). The tens and hundreds are made by the simple union of the first ten cardinals; thus, *kvin-cent* (500), *tri-dek* (30), *dek-ok-cent ok-dek ok* is 1888, etc., etc.

Ordinal numerals are formed by means of the adjective termination, "a;" thus, *kvar-a*, fourth.

Multiplicative numerals take the suffix *obl-a*; thus, *tri-obl-a*, triple. For numerals that designate fractions "on" is to be added; thus, *kvar-on-a*, the fourth part.

Collective numerals end in "op;" thus, *kvar-op-e*, by fours.

Distributive numerals prefix "po."

Adverbial nouns can be formed from cardinal numerals; thus, *unu-o* (unity), *du-e* (secondly), *kvar-on-e* (the fourth).

5. *Pronouns.*

(a) The *personal* are:

Mi, I or me.

Vi, you, thou, thee.

Li, he or him.

Ŝi, she or her.

Ĝi, it.

Si, oneself.

Ni, we or us.

Ili, they or them.

Oni, they (indefinite, as in *they say*. The French "on.")

(b) *Possessive pronouns* are formed by the addition of the adjective ending "a;" thus *mi*, me—*mia*, mine; *vi*, you—*via*, yours; *li*, he—*lia*, his.

All pronouns are declined like substantives; thus, *mi*, I—*min*, me; *li*, he—*lin*, him, etc.

6. *The verb* remains unchangeable in person and number, only changing for tense; thus, *mi far-as*, I do; *ni far-as*, we do *la patr-o far-as*, the father does.

The verb takes the following forms:

- (1) The Present ends in *as*: *mi far-as*, I do.
- (2) The Past ends in *is*: *mi far-is*, I did or have done.
- (3) The Future ends in *os*: *mi far-os*, I shall do.
- (4) The Conditional ends in *us*: *li far-us*, he should do.
- (5) The Imperative ends in *u*: *far-u*, do; *ni far-u*, let us do.
- (6) The Infinitive ends in *i*: *far-i*, to do.

Participles are as follows:

(a) *Active form.*

- (7) Present ends in *ante*: *far-ante*, doing.
- (8) Past ends in *int*: *far-int-a*, having done.
- (9) Future ends in *ont*: *far-ont-a*, he who shall do.

(b) *Passive form.*

- (10) Present ends in *at-a*: *far-at-a*, that which is done.
- (11) Past ends in *it-a*: *far-it a*, that which has been done.
- (12) Future ends in *ot-a*: *far-ot-a*, that which shall be done.

The passive forms of the verb are composed of the verb "to be" ("*est*") and the present passive participle, followed by the preposition "*de*;" thus, *li est-as am-at-a de chiu-j*, he is loved by all.

7. *Adverbs* terminate in "e" and are compared with "*pli*" and "*plej*," the same as adjectives. For example, *mi-a frat-o kant-as pli bon-e ol mi*, my brother sings better than I.

8. All prepositions govern the nominative case.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Pronounce each word as it is written.

2. Accent the syllable before the last.

3. Compound words are formed by the union of independent ones separated by a hyphen, the principal idea being placed at the end; thus, steamship is *vapor-shipo*, where *vapor* means steam, *ship*, ship, and "o" is the substantive termination.

4. Double negatives are not allowable.

5. A word designating a place towards which action is, directed takes the accusative termination; thus, *kie vi est-as*, where are you? *kie-n vi ir-as*, whither are you going.

6. Every preposition has a determinate and fixed signification. but where it is needed in a phrase where a choice is not definitely indicated, the preposition "*je*," having no set meaning is to be employed; thus "*ghoj-i je ti-o*," to rejoice over it; "*enu-jo je la patr-uj-o*," longing for one's fatherland; "*rid-i je ti-o*," to laugh at it, etc.

Every language possesses this indefinite method of usage with more or less damage to the perspicuity of the meaning. Here we only use "*je*," and indeed where no obscurity is likely to occur the accusative can be used without any preposition.

7. "Foreign" words change only to conform to my orthography; that is, in the case of primary words. Derivative words had better be formed after my method; thus, "*tragedi-o*," but "*tragedi-a*," tragical; "*teatr-o*," theatre; "*teatr-a*," theatrical.

8. The termination "o" of the substantive and "a" of the article can be elided if desired, as, *Shiller*, instead of *Shiller-o*; *de l' Mondo*, instead of *de la Mondo*.

END OF THE SECOND PART.

PART III.

Specimens of the proposed INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE.

I. PATR-O NI-A.

Patr-o ni-a, kiu est-as en la chiel-o, sankt-a est-u Vi-a nom-o, ven-u regh-ec-o Vi-a, est-u vol-o Vi-a, kiel en la chiel-o tiel ankaŭ sur la ter-o. Pan-o-n ni-a-n chiu-tag-a-n don-u al nihodiaŭ kaj pardon-u al ni shuld-o-j-n ni-a-j-n kiel ni ankaŭ pardon-as al ni-a-j shuld-ant-o-j; ne konduk-u ni-n en tent-o-n, sed liber-ig-u ni-n de la mal-ver-a char Vi-a est-as la reg-ad-o, la fort-o kaj la glor-o etern-e. Amen!

II. EL LA BIBLI-O.

Je la komenc-o Di-o kre-is la ter-o-n kaj la chiel-o-n. Kaj la ter-o est-is sen-form-a kaj dezert-a, kaj mal-lum-o est-is super la profund-ajh-o, kaj la anim-o de Di-o si-n port-is super la akv-o. Kaj Di-o dir-is: est-u lum-o; kaj far-igh-is lum-o. Kaj Di-o vid-is la lum-o-n, ke ghi est-is bon-a, kaj nom-is Di-o la lum-o-n tag-o, kaj la mal-lum-o-n Li nom-is nokt-o. Kaj est-is vesper-o, kaj est-is maten-o—unu tag-o. Kaj Di-o dir-is: est-u firm-ajh-o inter la akv-o, kaj ghi apart-ig-u akv-o-n deakv-o. Kaj Di-o kre-is la firm-ajh-o-n kaj apart-ig-is la akv-o-n kiu est-as sub la firm-ajh-o de la akv-o kiu est-as super la firm-ajh-o; kaj far-igh-is tiel. Kaj Di-o nom-is la firm-ajh-o-n chiel-o. Kaj est-is vesper-o, kaj est-is maten-o—la du-a tag-o. Kaj Di-o dir-is: kolekt-u si-n la akv-o de sub la chiel-o unu lok-o-n, kaj montr-u si-n sek-ajh-o; kaj far-igh-is tiel. Kaj Di-o nom-is la sek-ajh-o-n ter-o, kaj la kolekt-o-j-n de la akv-o Li nom-is mar-o-j.

III. LETER-O.

Kar-a amik-o!

Mi prezent-as al mi kia-n vizagh-o-n vi far-os post la ricev-o de mi-a leter-o. Vi rigard-os la sub-skrib-o-n kaj ek-kri-os: "chu li perd-is la sagh-o-n?! Je kia lingv-o li skrib-is? Kio-n signif-as la foli-et-o, kiu-n li al-don-is al si-a leter-o?" Tran-kvil-igh-u, mi-a kar-a! Mi-a sagh-o, kiel mi almenaŭ kred-as, est-as tut-e en ord-o.

Mi leg-is antaŭ kelk-a-j tag-o-j libr-et-o-n sub la nom-o "Lingv-o inter-naci-a." La aŭtor-o kred-ig-as, ke per tiu lingv-o oni pov-as est-i kompren-at'a de la tut-a mond-o-se ech la adres-it-o ne sol-e ne sci-as la lingv-o-n, sed ech ankaŭ ne aŭd-is pri ghi; oni dev-as sol-e al-don-i al la leter-o mal-grand-a-n foli-et-o-n nom-at-a-n "vort-ar-o." Dezir-ant-e vid-i, chu tio est-as ver-a, mi skrib-as al vi en tiu lingv-o, kaj mi ech unu vort-o-n ne al-met-as en ali-a lingv-o, tiel kiel se ni tut-e ne kompren-us unu la lingv-o-n de la ali-a. Respond-u al mi, chu vi efektiv-e kompren-is kio-n mi skrib-is. Se la afer-o propon-it-a de la aŭtor-o est-as efektiv-e bon-a, oni dev-as per chiu-j fort-o-j li-n help-i. Kian mi hav-os vi-a-n respond-o-n, mi send-os al vi la libr-et-o-n; montr-u ghi-n al chiu-j logh-ant-o-j de vi-a urb-et-o, send-u ghi-n chiu-n vilagh-o-n chirkaŭ la urb-et-o, chiu-n urb-o-n kaj urb-et-o-n, kie vi nur hav-as amik-o-j-n aŭ kon-at-o-j-n. Est-as neces-e ke grand-eg-a nombr-o da person-o-j don-u si-a-n voch-o-n—tian post la plej mal-long-a temp-o est-os decid-it-a afer-o, kiu pov-as port-i grand-eg-a-n util-o-n al la hom-a societ-o.

IV. MI-A PENS-O.

Sur la kamp-o, for de l'mond-o,
Antaŭ nokt-o de somer-o
Amik-in-o en la rond-o
Kant-as kant-o-n pri l'esper-o.

Kaj pri viv-o detru-it-a
 Shi rakont-as kompat-ant-e,— —
 Mi-a vund-o re-frap-it-a
 Mi-n dolor-as re-sang-ant-e.

* * *

“Chu vi dorm-as? Ho, sinjor-o,
 Kial tia sen-mov-ec-o?
 Ha, kred-eb-l-e re-memor-o
 El la kar-a infan-ec-o?”
 Kio-n dir-i? Ne plor-ant-a
 Pov-is est-i parol-ad-o
 Kun fraŭl-in-o ripoz-ant-a
 Post somer-a promen-ad-o!

* * *

Mi-a pens-o kaj turment-o,
 Kaj dolor-o-j kaj esper-o-j!
 Kiom de mi en silent-o
 Al vi ir-is jam ofer-o-j!
 Kio-n hav-is mi plej kar-a-n——
La jun-ec-o-n—mi plor-ant-a
 Met-is mem sur la altar-o-n
 De la dev-o ordon-ant-a!

* * *

Fajr-o-n sent-as mi intern-e,
 Viv-i ankaŭ mi dezir-as,——
 Io pel-as mi-n etern-e,
 Se mi al gaj-ul-o-j ir-as . . .
 Se ne plach-as al la sort-o
 Mi-a pen-o kaj labor-o——
 Ven-u tuj al mi la mort-o,
 En esper-o——sen dolor-o!

V. EL HEINE'.

En songh-o princ-in-o-n mi vid-is
 Kun vang-o-j mal-sek-a-j de plor-o,—
 Sub arb-o, sub verd-a ni sid-is
 Ten-ant-e si-n kor-o che kor-o.

* * *

“De l'patr-o de l'vi-a la kron-o
 Por mi ghi ne est-as hav-ind-a!
 For, for li-a scep-tr-o kaj tron-o—
 Vi-n mem mi dezir-as, am-ind-a!”

* * *

—“Ne ebl-e!” shi al mi re-dir-as:
 “En tomb-o mi est-as ten-at-a,
 Mi nur en la nokt-o el-ir-as
 Al vi, mi-a sol-e am-at-a!”

VI. HO, MI-A KOR',

Ho, mi-a kor', ne bat-u mal-trankvil-e,
 El mi-a Brust-o nun ne salt-u for!
 Jam ten-i mi-n ne pov-as mi facile
 Ho, mi-a kor'!

* * *

Ho, mi-a kor'! Post long-a labor-ad-o
 Chu mi ne vink-os en decid-a hor'!
 Sufich-e! trankvil-igh-u de l'bat-ad-o,
 Ho, mi-a kor'!

* * *

VOCABULARY.

International-English.

English-International.

International-English Vocabulary.

VORT-AR-O POR ANGL-O-J.

ALL that is written in the International tongue can be understood by this Vocabulary. If several words together express one idea they must be written in one, but disjoined from each other by a hyphen; for instance, *frat-in-v*, being one idea, is composed of three words, which must be separately looked for in the Vocabulary.

A

a expresses an adjective;
f. in. *hom*—man, *hom-a*—human
acid sour, acid
achet to buy
ad indicates the duration of an action; f. in. *ir*—go, *ir-ad*—to walk;
danc—a dance, *danc-ad*—dancing
adiau adieu, good-bye
aer the air
afer affair, business
agl the eagle
agrabl agreeable
agh the age
ajn . . . ever; f. in. *kiu*—who, *kiu-ajn*—whoever
ajh indicates a thing, having some quality or peculiarity, or being made of some thing; f. in. *mal-nov*—old, *mal-nov-ajh*—old things; *frukt*—fruit, *frukt-ajh*—made of fruits
akompan to accompany
akr sharp
akv water
al to; f. in. *al li*—to him (indicates also the dative)
ali other
almenaü at least

alt high, tall
almet a match
am to love, like
amas a crowd, mass
amik friend
an a member, an inhabitant, an adept; f. in. *regn*—state, kingdom, empire, *regn-an*—inhabitant of an empire, etc. *Paris-an*—a Parisian.

angul an angle, a corner
angel an angel
anim the soul
ankaü also, too
ankoraü still, yet
anstataü instead of
ant indicates the participle present (active)
antaü before
apart separate
aparten to belong
apenaü scarcely, hardly
apud near, nigh to
ar indicates a collection of objects; f. in. *arb*—a tree, *arb-ar*—a forest;
shtup—step, stair;
shtup-ar—staircase, stairs, ladder.
arb a tree
arghent silver
as indicates the present in verbs

at indicates the participle present (passive)
atend to wait for, expect
aü or, either
aüd to hear
aüskult listen to
aütun autumn
av grandfather
avar avaricious
azen an ass, a donkey

B

babil to prate, to chatter, to prattle
bak to bake
bala to sweep
balanc to waddle, swing, sway
baldaü soon
ban to bathe
bapt to baptize
bar to bar (a door), to stop (a passage)
barb the beard
barel barrel, cask
baston stick
bat to beat, to flog
batal to fight, to struggle
bedaür to pity, to regret, to repent
bel beautiful, handsome
ben to bless, consecrate, hallow
benk a bench
best an animal, a beast
bezon to want

bier beer
bind to bind
bird a bird
blank white
blow to blow
blu blue
bo got by marriage (own or other people's); f. in. *patr*—father, *bo-patr* — father-in-law, *frat*—brother, *bo-frat* —brother-in-law
boj to bark
bol to boil
bon good
bord the shore (of the sea), the bank or side (of a river), the rim or edge (of a dish)
bot a boot
botel a bottle
bov an ox
branch a branch
brand brandy
bril to shine, to sparkle, to glitter
bros a brush
bru to make a noise, to bawl
brul to burn one's self
brust, the breast, bosom.
brut brute
bush the mouth
buter butter
buton a button

C

cel to aim
cent a hundred
cert certain, sure, known
ceter the remainder, the following, next
cigar a cigar
cigared a cigarette, a little cigar
citron a lemon, citron

CH

chagren to grieve, to vex, to chagrin
chambr a chamber, a room

chap a cap, a bonnet
chapel a hat
char because
che near, by, at, beside
chemis a shirt (of a man), a shift (of a woman)
chen a chain
cheriz a cherry
cherk a coffin
ches to cease, to leave off
cheval a horse
chi the next (person, thing, etc.); f. in *tiu*—that one, *tiu-chi*—this one; *tie*—there, *tie-chi*—here
chia every, every one
chian always, ever
chie everywhere
chiel heaven, heavens, sky
chio all
chirkau around, round about
chiu the whole; *ciu-j*, everybody
chj added to the first 2 to 5 letters of a masculine proper name makes of it a diminutive, caressing; f. in. *Mikhael* — *Mi-chj*; *Aleksandr*—*Ale-chj*
chu or, if; is employed in questions; f. in. *mi ne sci-as*, *chu vi am-as* —I don't know, if you love? *vi-chu mi*—you or I?

D

da supplies the genitive (after words expressing measure, weight, etc.); f. in. *kilogram-o* *da viand-o* — a kilo meat; *glas-o da te-o* — a glass tea
danc to dance
dangher danger

dank to thank
daur to endure, to last
de from; supplies also the genitive
decid to decide
defend to defend
dek ten
dekstr right (adj.)
demand to ask
dens dense, thick
dent a tooth
detru to demolish, to destroy, to ruin
dev to must, to be obliged
dezert a desert, a wilderness
dezir to desire
Di God
dik big, thick, stout
diligent diligence, assiduity
dimanch Sunday
dir to tell, to say, to speak
dis dis-, asunder, into parts; f. in. *shir*—to pull, *dis-shir*—to pull asunder.
disput to contend for, to quarrel, to dispute
divid to divide
dolch sweet
dolor ache, pain, affliction
dom house
don to give
donac to make a present of, donate
dorm to sleep
dors the back
du two
dum during (preposition); while, whilst

E

e the ending of adverbs; f. in. *bon-e*—well
eben even, smooth
ebl possible

ec indicates quality as abstract idea; *f. in. bon* — good, *bon-ec* — goodness; *in fan* — child, *infan-ec* — childhood.

ech even (adv.) also
eduk to educate, to breed
eds the husband

efektiv real, effective

eg indicates enlarging or increasing of degree; *f. in. man* — hand, *man-eg* — paw; *varm* — warm, *varm-eg* — hot

egal equal, like

ej indicates the place of an action, etc.; *f. in. kuir* — to cook, *kuir-ej* — the kitchen; *pregh* — to pray, *pregh-ej* — the church

ek indicates the beginning or the short duration of an action, etc.; *kant* — to sing, *ek-kant* — to begin to sing; *kri* — to cry, *ek-kri* — to cry out, to exclaim

eks formerly; placed before an official or a professional designation, shows that a person has given up his office or profession
ekster on the outside of, outwardly, without, out of

eksempl example

el from, of

elekt to choose, to elect
em inclined, disposed, accustomed

en in

enu to be weary, annoyed
envi to envy

er indicates a thing taken as a separate unity; *f. in. sabl* — sand, *sabl-er* — grain of sand

erar to err, to be wrong, to be mistaken

escept to exclude, to except

esper to hope

esprim to express, to declare by words

est to be

estim to esteem, to prize

esting to extinguish

estr the chiel, the superior

et indicates diminution or decrease of degree; *f. in. rid* — to laugh,

rid-et — to smile; *mur* — a wall, *mur-et* — a little wall, chamber-wall

etagh a floor, a story

etern eternal

F

facil light, easy

faden thread

fajf to pipe, to whistle

fajr fire

fal to fall

fald to fold

famili family

far to do, to make, to act; *far-igh* — to become, to turn, to grow

fart to live, to be, to go (well or ill)

felich happy

fend to split, to chop

fenestr window

fer iron

ferm to shut

fest to feast, to hold a feast

fianch one who is betrothed, the bridegroom

fidel faithful, true

fier proud, baughty

fil a son

fin to finish

fingr a finger

firm firm, solid

fish a fish

flank side, flank

flar to smell

flav yellow

flor flower

flu to flow, to swim, to float

flug to fly

fluid liquid, fluid

foj time (French *fois*; German *mal*)

fojn hay

foli a leaf (of a tree), a sheet (of paper, etc.)

fond to found

font a fountain

for away

forges to forget

forgh to forge

fork a fork, a tablefork

form a stove

fort strong, vigorous

fos to dig

frap to hit, to beat

frat brother

fratul bachelor, single man

fresh fresh

fromagh cheese

frost frost, coldness

frot to rub

fru early, in the morning

frukt fruit

frunt forehead

fulm a lightning

fum the smoke

fund the bottom

G

gaj gay

gajn to win, to gain

gant a glove

gard to guard, to keep

gast guest

ge of both sexes; *f. in.*

patr — father, *ge-patr* —

o-j — parents; *mastr* —

master, *ge-mastr-o-j* —

both the master and the

mistress of the house

genu knee
glaci ice
glas a glass
glat smooth, even
glav sword
glit to slide, to glide
 along (on ice)
glor to glorify
glut to swallow
gorgh throat
grand great
gras fat, grease
grat to scratch
gratul to congratulate
grav grave, important
griz gray, gray-headed
gust the taste
gut to drop; *gut-o*—a
 drop

Gh

gharden a garden
ghem to groan
ghentil genteel
ghi it, this
ghis to, till
ghoj to rejoice, to be
 glad

H

ha! ha! ah!
hajl the hail
haladz bad exhalation
halt to stop, to make a
 stay
har a hair
haring a herring
haüt skin, hide
hav to have
hejt to beat, to make a
 fire
help to help, to aid
herb herb, grass
hered to inherit
hierau yesterday
ho! oh!
hodiaü to-day
hom man, woman; gen-
 erally an human per-
 son

honest honest
hont shame
hor an hour
horlogh a clock
hotel inn, hotel
humil humble
hund dog

I

i indicates the infinitive
 in verbs; f. in. *laüd-i*
 —to praise
ia whoever, whatever
ial by whatever cause
ian whenever, once
id child, descendant; f.
 in. *bov*—ox, *bov-id*—
 calf
ie somewhere
iel in whatever manner
ies some one's
ig cause to become;
 f. in. *pur*—pure, clean,
pur-ig—to purify, to
 cleanse; *sid*—to sit,
sid-ig—to seat
igh to become, to turn;
 f. in. *pal*—pale, *pal-*
igh—to turn pale
il designates instru-
 ments; f. in. *tond*—to
 shear, *tond-il*—scis-
 sors; *paf*—to shoot,
paf-il—a gun, a mus-
 ket, a firelock
ili they
in indicates the femi-
 nine; f. in. *patr*—the
 father, *patr-in*—the
 mother; *kok*—cock,
kok-in—hen
ind worth, worthy
insan child
ing a thing in which
 something is put; f.
 in. *kandel*—a taper, a
 candle, *kandel-ing*—a
 candle-stick
ink ink

instru to teach
insul island
insult to insult, to out-
 rage
int indicates the parti-
 ciple passed (active)
intenc to intend
inter between
intern inwardly, inter-
 nally
invit to invite
io somewhat
iom how much, ever
ir to go
is indicates the passed
 (in verbs)
ist occupied with; f. in.
bot—boot, shoe, *bot-ist*
 —shoemaker; *mar*—
 sea, *mar-ist*—a sea-
 man, a sailor
it indicates the parti-
 ciple passed (passive)
iu some one

J

j indicates the plural
ja however, nevertheless
jam already
jar year
je can be translated by a
 large number of pre-
 positions; this signifi-
 cation depends upon
 the general sense o-
 the phrase
jen there, here
jes yes
ju-des the—the
jugh to judge
jun young
just just

Jh

jhaüd Thursday
jhet to throw, to cast
jhur to swear

K

kaf coffee
kaj and
kajer stitched book of writing paper, a copy book (in schools)
kaldron kettle, caldron
kalesh calash, a light carriage
kalkul to count, reckon
kamen chimney, a fireplace
kamp a field
kanap a sofa
kandel a candle
kant to sing
kap head
kapt to seize, to catch
kar dear
karb coal
kares to caress
kash to hide, to conceal
kat a cat
kauz to cause, to occasion
ke that (conj.)
kelk some, any
kest box, chest
kia what; f. in. *kia* hom-o—what man; *kia* tag-o—what day
kial why
kian when
kie where
kiel how
kies whose; f. in. *kies* libr-o—whose book?
kio what? !
kiom how much, how many
kis to kiss
kiu who
klar clear
knab boy, lad
kok cock
kol neck
koleg a colleague
kolekt to collect, to gather

koler to be angry
kolon column, pillar
kolor a color
komb to comb
komenc to begin
komerc to trade, to traffic
kompat to compassionate, to bear with
kompren to understand, to conceive
kon to know
kondich condition
konduk to conduct, to lead
konfes to avow
konsent to consent
konserv to preserve, to keep
konsil to counsel, to advise
konsol to console, to comfort
konstant constant, steadfast
konstru to construct, to build
kontent content, satisfied
kontrau against
konwen to suit, to agree
kor the heart
korn a horn
koron a crown, a garland
korp the body
kort the court, courtyard
kost to cost
kouvr to cover
krack to spit
krakon a pencil, a crayon
kravat a cravat, neckcloth
krc to create
kred to believe
kresh to grow, to wax
kret chalk
kri to cry
kruc a cross
kudr to sew
kuir to cook

kuler a spoon
kulp culpable, guilty
kun with; *kun-e*—together
kupr copper
kur to run
kurac to cure
kuragh courageous, resolute, bold
kurten curtain
kusen a cushion
kush to lie; f. in. *abed*
kutim to accustom one's self to
kuz a cousin
kvankam though, although
kvar four
 kvin five

L

l' } the
la }
labor to labor, to work
lac weary, tired
lakt milk
lam lame
lamp lamp
land land, country
lang the tongue
lantern a lantern
largh large, broad
larm a tear
las to let, to permit, to allow to leave
last last
lau in conformity to, conformably, accordingly
laud to praise, to commend
laüt aloud, loudly
lav to wash
lecion a lesson
leg to read
legb law
leon a lion
lern to learn
lert dexterous, skillful
leter letter

lev to lift (up), to raise
li he
liber free
libr a book
lig to bind
lign wood
lingv speech, language, tongue
lip lip
lit bed
liter a letter (of the alphabet), a type
logh to dwell, to lodge
lok place, stand, spot
long long
lud to play
lum to light, to shine
lun the moon
lund Monday

M

mach to chew
magazen a magazine, a shop
makul a spot, a speck
mal indicates contrasts; f. in. *bon*—good, *mal-bon*—bad; *estim*—to esteem, *mal-estim*—to despise, to disdain
malgrau in spite of, notwithstanding
man hand
mangh to eat
mar the sea
mard Tuesday
mastr master
maten the morning
matur ripe, mature
mem self
memor to remember, to keep in mind
merit to merit, to deserve
merkred Wednesday
met to put; answers in all significations and shades to the French “mettre”
mez the middle

mezur to measure
mi I
miks to mix, to mingle
mil thousand
milit to combat, to fight, to struggle
mir to be astonished, to wonder
mizer misery, poverty, wretchedness
moder moderate, temperate
modest modest
mol soft, tender
mon money
monat month
mond the world
mont mountain
montr to show
mord to bite
morgau to-morrow
mort to die
mosht highness, majesty, etc. (is generally added to titles); f. in. *Vi-a regh-a mosht-o*—Your Royal Majesty; *Vi-a general-a mosht-o*, *Vi-a episkop-a mosht-o*, etc.
mov to move, to stir (up)
mult much
mur wall
murmur to murmur
mush a fly

N

n indicates the accusative case and the direction; f. in. *mi ir-as dom-o-n*—I go home
nagh to swim
najbar neighbor
nask to bear a child, to bring forth, to give birth to
nau nine
naz nose
ne no
nebul mist, fog

neces indispensable, necessary
negh snow
nek—nek neither—neither
nenia not any
nenian never
nenie nowhere
neniel by no means, in no wise
nenies nobody's
nenio nothing
neniu nobody, no one
nep grandchild
nev a nephew
ni we
nigr black
nj added to the first two to five letters of a feminine proper name makes of it a diminutive, caressing; f. in. *Mari* — *Ma-nj*; *Emili*—*Emi-nj*
nobl noble
nokt night
nom name
nembr number
nov new
nub cloud
nud naked
nuks nut
nun now
nur only
nutr to nourish, to nurse (a child)

O

o indicates a substantive
obe obey
objekt object
obl indicates a numeral in multiplicative form; f. in. *du*—two, *du-obl*—two-fold, double, of two different sorts
obstin obstinate, stubborn
odor to exhale fragrance, to smell (well)

ofend to offend, to wrong
ofer offer
oft often
ok eight
okaz to happen
okul eye
okup to occupy
ol than, as
ole oil
ombr shadow, shade
ombrel parasol, umbrella
on makes fractions out of numerals; f. in. *kvar*—four, *kvar-on*—fourth part
ond the wave
oni (pron. indef. plur.) they, people
onkl uncle
ont indicates the participle future (active)
op indicates collective numerals; f. in. *du*—two, *du-op*—in twos
oportun opportune, convenient
or gold
ord order
ordinar ordinary, common, usual
ordon to order, to command
orel the ear
os indicates the future
ost a bone
ot indicates the participle future (passive)
ov an egg

P.

pac peace
paf to shoot
pag to pay
pagh a page
pajl straw
pal pale
palac a palace
palp to feel, to handle gently
palpebr eyelid

pan bread
pantalon trousers
paper paper
pardon to pardon, to forgive
parenc relation
parker by heart, by memory (*par cœur*)
parol to speak, to talk
part part, portion, share
pas to pass, to go by
pastr priest, clergyman
pash to step, to stride
patr father; *patr-uj*—fatherland
pec a morsel
pel to pursue, to chase
pen to endeavor, to do one's best
pend to hang
pens to think
pentr to draw
per through, by, with aid of
perd to lose
permes to permit, to allow
pes to balance
pet to pray, to beg; to ask
pez weigh (some number of pounds)
pi pious
pied foot
pik to prick, to sting
pilk a ball (to play with)
pingl a pin
pir a pear (a fruit)
plac a place, a square
plach to please
plafon ceiling
plank floor (of a room)
plej most (adv.)
plen full
plend to complain
plezur pleasure
pli more
plor to weep, to shed tears
plum plume, feather
pluv rain

po forms divisive numerals; f. in. *kvin*—five, *po-kvin*—five each
polv dust
pom apple
pont a bridge
popol people, nation
por for
pord door
porc swine, pig, hog
port to bear, to wear
post after (prep.)
postul to require, to call for
posh a pocket
posht post, post-office
pot a pot
pov to be able
prav being right
preght to pray, to say prayers
prem to press, to oppress
pren to take
prepar to prepare
preskau almost, nearly
pres to print
pret ready
prezent to present, to represent, to introduce
pri at, on, of, about
printemp the spring
pro for . . . sake
profund deep, profound
proksim (adj.) near, nigh
promen to walk, to take a walk
promes to promise
propon to propose
propr one's own
prou to try, to essay
prudent prudent, reasonable
prunt to borrow, to lend
pulv gun-powder
pulvor powder
pun to punish
pup a doll
pur pure, clean
push to push

putr to rot, to putrify, to grow putrid

R

rad a wheel

radi a ray, a beam, a spoke of a wheel

radik root

rakont to relate, to tell

ramp to creep, to crawl

rand the bank, shore, edge, border

rapid rapid, swift

raz to shave

re again, back

reg to reign, to govern

regn kingdom, realm

regul a rule

regh a king

rekt straight

rekompenc to recompense, to reward

renkont to meet (with)

renvers to throw, to pull down

respond to answer

rest to remain

ricev to receive

rich rich

rid to l ugh

rigard to look at, on or upon

ring a set ring

ripet to repeat

ripoz to repose, to take rest

river a river

romp to break

rond circle

rost to fry, to roast

roz a rose

rough red

S

sabat Saturday

sabl sand

sagh wise, sage

sak a sack, a bag

sal salt

salt to spring, to jump

salut to salute, to hail

sam same, self

san sound, sane, healthy

sang blood

sankt holy, sacred

sap soap

sat satiate

sav to save

sci to know

se if

sed but

segh a chair, a seat

sek dry

sem to sow

semajn a week

sen without

senc sense, meaning

send to send

sent to feel

sep seven

serch to look for, to search

serpent serpent, snake

serur a lock

serv to serve

ses six

sever severe, sharp

si one's self, himself, themselves, etc.

sic to sit

sigel to seal

sign a sign

signif to signify, to mean

silent to be silent

simil resembling, similar, like

simpl simple, common

sinjor lord, master

skrib write

sku to shake, to jog

sobr sober

societ society

soif to be thirsty

sol sole, only, unique

somer summer

son to sound

songh to dream

sonor to buzz, to hum

sort lot, chance, destiny, fate

savagh savage, wild

spec a species, kind

spegul mirror, looking-glass

spir to respire, to breathe

sprit witty

stal stable

star to stand

stel star

stomak stomach, ventricle

strat a street

sub under

subit sudden

suck to suck

sufer to suffer

sufich sufficiently, enough

suk the juice

suker sugar

sun sun

sup soup, pottage

super above (prep.)

supr above (adv.), at the top

sur on, upon

surd deaf (adj.)

surtut coat

Sh

shajn to seem

shancel to totter, to stagger

shangh to change

shaum foam, scum

shel shell

sherc to jest

si she

ship ship

shir to tear

shlos lock

shmir to smear, to spread

shnur a rope, a string, a cord

shpar to spare

shpruc to spout, to sprinkle

shrank cupboard, clothes-press

shtal steel

shtel to steal

shtof stuff

shton stone

shtop to stop, to cork

shtump stocking

shtup a step; *shtup-ar*—staircase, stairs, ladder

shu shoe
shuld to owe, to be indebted
shut to empty
shvel to swell
shvit to sweat

T

tabl table
tabul a board
tag day
taylor tailor
tamen yet, however
tapish carpet, tapestry
tatig to be of use, to be fit for
te tea
tegment roof
teler plate
temp time
ten to hold
tent to tempt
ter earth
terur terror
tia such
tial because, for this reason
tian then, at that time
tie there
tiel so, in such a manner
tim to fear
tio it, this, that
tiom so, as much or many
tir to draw, to pull
tiu that; (—) *chi*—this
tol linen
tomb a grave, a tomb
tond to shear, to cut the hair
tondr to thunder
tra across—through
traduk translate
tranck to cut
trankvil tranquil, quiet
trans over
tre very, greatly, exceedingly
trem to tremble, to shake, to shiver
tren to draw, to drag, to trail
tri three

trink to drink
tro too
tromp to deceive
trou to find
tru a hole
tuj immediately, altogether
tuk handkerchief
tur a tower
turment to torment
turn to turn
tus to cough
tush to touch, to lay one's hand on
tut whole, total, complete

U

u indicates the imperative (in verbs)
uj bearing, containing (such as a thing containing or bearing something, as a tree bearing fruits, a country with inhabitants); f. in. *cigar*—a cigar, *cigar-uj*—a cigar-box; *pom*—an apple, *pom-uj*—apple-tree; *Turk*—a Turk, *Turk-uj*—Turkey
ul a man possessing some quality; f. in. *rich*—rich, *rich-ul*—a rich man
um a prefix without stable signification; can be translated by different words
ung nail
unu one
urb town, city
urs a bear
us indicates the conditional
util useful
uz to make use of

V

vaks wax
van vain, fruitless

vang cheek
vapor vapor
varm warm
vast vast, spacious
vaz vessel
vek to awake
velk to fade, to wither
ven to come
vend to sell
vendred Friday
venen poison, venom
vengh to revenge, to avenge
venk to vanquish
vent wind
ventr belly
ver truth, verity
verd green
verk to create, to make
verm worm
versh to pour
vesper evening
vest to clothe; *vest-o*—clothes
veter the weather
vetur to go (in a carriage, in a ship, etc.)
vi you, thou
viant meat, flesh
vid to see
vilagh village
vin wine
vintr winter
violon violin
vir a man, a husband
vish to wipe
vittr glass
viv to live
vizagh face, visage
voch voice
voj way
vok to call
vol to wish
vort a word
vost a tail
vund to wound

Z

zorg to take care of, to provide for, to be solicitous

English-International Vocabulary.

COMPILED BY

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A

abed kush
able pov
above super
about pri
accompany akompan
across trans
accustom oneself to kn-
 tim
abstract nouns end in ec
accordingly laŭ
ache dolor
acid acid
acquainted with, to be-
come konigh
action, place of, ej (suffix)
action, duration of, ek
(suffix)
action (n.) faro
adjectives end in o
adverb (n.) evort
affair afer
affliction malplezur
after post
again re
against kontraŭ
against his will vole ne
 vole
age agh
agent agent
ago antaŭ
agreeable agrable
aid help
air aer
aim cel
alike egal
all chie

alley aleo
aloud laŭt
already jam
also ankaŭ ; ech
although kvankam
altogether tuj
ambiguity malklarec
ancestors antaŭloj
and kai
angel anghel
angle angul
angry koler
animal best
annoy chagren
annoyance chagrenec
answer respond
any kelk
anticipate antaŭpens
actechamber antaŭ :ham-
 bro
apple pom
arise sin lev
army militistaro
around chirkaŭ
as—so kin—tia
ass azen
assist help
astonish mir
astonishing }
astonishing } miregindajo
 things }
asunder dis (*affix*)
at pri
at least al menaŭ
at one's house (chez) che
at your house (chez) che vi
attack atako
autumn aŭtun

avarice avarec
avaricious avara
avaricious man avarul
avenge vengh
avow konfes
awake vek
awake, to cause to, vekigh
away for

B

back (adv.) re
back (n.) dors
bad mal
bad exhalation haladz
babble babil
bachelor fraŭl
bag sak
bake bak
balance balanc
bald senhara
ball pilk
bank of a river rand
baptize bapt
bar bar
bark (v.) boj
barrel barel
base malnobl
bathe ban
barul bru
be est
be cured sanigh
beam of light radi
bear urs
beard barb
beast best
beat (v.) bat frap
beautiful bel

because tial
become (suffix) igh
become farigh
become friendly with
 amikigh
beer bier
before antaũ
before I had spoken a
word se ia antaũparolis
beg pet
beggar malrichegulo
begin komenc
behind post
belief kred
belly ventr
belong apart
below malsupr
bench benk
betroth fiancbig
between inter
big dik
bind lig, bind
bird bird
bite mord
black nigr
bless ben
blood sang
blow blow
blue blu
board tabũl
body korp
boil bol
bold kuragh
bone ost
bonnet chap
book libr
boot bot
borrow prunt
bottle botel
bottom fund
box kest
boy knab
brandy brand
bread pan
break romp
breakfast matenmangh
breast brust
breathe spir
breed eduk
bride fianch

bridge pont
brink bord
broad largh
brooch bros
brother frat
brotherhood frateco
build konstru
business afer
but sed
butter buter
button buton
buy achet
by par

C

cake sukrpan
calash kalesh
caldron kaldron
calf bovid
call vok
call for postul
candle kandel
candle-stick kandelig
cap chap
caprice kapris
capricious kaprisa
care for zorg
careless maldiligenta,
 senregardema
carpenter meblisto
carpet tapish
case barel
cast jbet
cat kat
cause kaĩz
cause, to do, (suffix) ig
cease ches
chagrin chagrin
chain chen
chair segh
chalk kret
chamber chambr
chance sort
change shangh
character kharakter
cheek vang
cheese fromagh
chest kest
chew mach

chief teacher lernejestro
child infan
childhood infanec
child of id (suffix)
chimney kamin
choleric ekkolerema
chop fend
circle rond
city urb
civilization civilizado
clean pur
clear klar
clear out (v.) forir
clearness klareco
clock horlogh
closet shrank
clothe (v.) vest
cloud nub
coal karb
cock kok
coffee kaf
coffin cherk
cold malvarm
collar kolum
collective nouns end in ec
collect kolekt
colleague koleg
color kolor
column kolon
comb komb
combat milit
combustible brula
come ven
come forth eli
command ordon
commend laũd
compatriot kunlandano
complete tut
compound (adj.) kunme-
 titu
comprehensible kompren-
 ebla
conceal kash, kovr
conceive kompren
condition kondich
conduct konduk
conformably laũ
consecrate ben
consent konsent
constant konstant

construct konstru
contend disput
content kontent
content with kontenta je
cook (v.) cuir
copper kupr
cozy-book kajer
cork (v.) shtop
corner angul
corporeal korpa
cost kost
cough tus
counsel konsil
count kalkul
country land
countryman landano
court (n.) jughejo
courage kuragh
courageous kuragh
cousin kus
cover kovr
cravat kravat
create kri, verk
creator krianto
credible kredinda, kre-
 deble
credulous kredema
criminal jughato
cross kruc
crowd amas
crows, to be in, amase
crown koron
cry kri
cry out ekkri
cuff (n.) (manchettes),
 manumo
culpable kulp
cupboard shrank
cure kurac
curiosities vidindajo
curtain kurten
cushion kusen
cut (v.) tranch

D

daily chintaga
dance danc
danger dangher
dangerous danghera
dark malluma

darkness mallumeco
day tag
deaf surd
dear kar
deceive tromp
decide decid
deep profund
deep (n.) profundagho
defend defend
deliver liberig
demand postul
demolish detru
dense dens
depart from forir, forve-
 tur (travel)
dependant depend
dependancy dependeco
descend subir
desert dezert
deserve merit
desire dezir
despair malesper
despise malestim
destroy detru
dexterous lert
die mort
difficult mafacila
difficulty mafacileco
dig fos
diligent diligent
disagreeable malagrabl
disclose malkovr
discount rabat
disperse disir
displease malplach
dissolve fluidig
divide divid
do far
dog hund
doll pup
donkey azen
door pord
doorkeeper pordisto
double duobla
double (v.) duoblig
drag tren
drawers, chest of, tirkesto
drink trink
drive away (v.) elpel
dry sek
dry land sekajho
dull sounding mallaŭte

dumb surd
during dum
dust pulv
duty devo
dwell logh

E

eagle egl
ear ore
early fru
earnestly kore
earth ter
easy facil
easily destroyed detru-
 ebla
eat mangh
economical shparema
edge rand
educate eduk
egg ov
eight ok
either aŭ
elect elekt
empire regn
empty malplen, dezert
encouragement kuragigho
end finigh
endeavor pen, prov
endure daŭr
enemy malamik
enter enir
envy envi
equal egal
err erar
esteem estim
eternal etern
euphony bonsoneco
euphonious bonsona
euphonious bonsoneca
even (adj.) glat
even (adv.) eben
evening vesper
ever chia
every chian
everyone chiu-j
everywhere chie
evil (n.) malbonado, mal-
 bonajho
evil (adj.) malver
example ekzempl
exceedingly tie

exclaim ekkri
exclude escept
exit (v.) forir, elir
expel elpel
expensive multekosta
explode eksplodig
express esprim
exterior eksteraĵho
extinguish esting
extraordinary neordinar
eye okul
eyeglasses okulvitroj
eyelid palpebr

F

face vizagh
fade velk
faithful fidel
fall fal
fall out of elfal
false malver
family famil
fat gras
fate sort
father patr
father-in-law bopat
fatherland patrij
fear tim
feast fest
feather plum
feel sent, palp
feminines end in in
field kamp
fight batal
find trov
finger fingr
finish fin
fire fajr, brulo
firmament firmajho
fish fish
fit, to be, taŭg
five kvin
flame brulo
flank flank
flesh viand
float flu
floor etagh
flow flu
fluid fluid
fly (v.) flug
fly (n.) mush

foam shaum
fold fald
fool malsaghado
foolish malsagh
foolishness malsagheco
foot pied
for pro
forbidden malpermesita
forehead frunt
foreign alilanda
foreigner alilandulo
forest arbar
forge forgh
forget forges
form form
fry (v.) rost
fulfill plenum
full plen
fumes fumoĵ
furniture mebl
formless senforma
formerly eks
found (v.) fond
fountain font
fractions end in on
fraternity frateco
free libr
fresh fresh
friday vendred
friend amik
from de, el
frost frost
frugal ŝparema
fruit frukt
fruitless van

G

gain gajn
garden gharden
garland koron
gather kolekt
gay gaj
genteel ghentil
get up sinlev
giant grandegulo
give don
give birth to nask
glad ghøj
glass (adj.) vitr
glass (n.) glas
glide glit

glisten } bril
glitter }
glorify glor
glove gant
go ir
go in a ship } vetur
or carriage }
go forth elir
God di
gold or
golden ora
good bon
goodness bonec
good condition, to be in
bonaforto
govern regn
grand grand
grandfather av
grandchild nep
grass herb
gratulate gratul
grave grav, tomb
gray griz
great grand
greatly grande
greatly tre
green verd
groan ghem
grow kresk
guard gard
guest gast
guilty kulp
gun pafil
gunpowder pulv

H

hail hajl
hair har
hand man
handle palp
handkerchief tuk, vishilo
hallow sankt
halt halt
handsome bel
hang pend
happen okaz
happy felich
hardly apenati
hat chapel
have hav
hay fojn

he il
head kap
health san
healthy sana
hear aŭd
heart kor
hearty parker
heaven chiel (superu-
 lojĥ ?)
help help
herb herb
herring haring
hide (n.) haŭt
hide (v.) kash
high alt
highness mosht
hill montel
hinder malhelp
hit frap
hole tru
holy sankt
honest honest
hope esper
hopeless senesper
horn korn
horse cheval
hospital malsanulejo
hot varmeg
hour hor
house dom
how kiel
how many kiom
how much kiom
how old are you kian
 aghon vi havas?
how do you do kiel vi
 fartas
hum (v.) sonor
humor humor
human (adj.) homa
human being (n.) hom
humanity homaro
humiliation malaltigho
hundred cent
husband vir, edz

I

I mi
ice glacio
if se
ignoble (man) malnob-
 lulo

illegible nelegbl
illuminate ekbrulig
imagine si prezent
immediately tuj
immortal ne mortem
important grav
impossible neebl
improper malkonvenu
in en
inaudible mallaŭte
incessantly senchese
incomprehensible m a l -
 komprenebla
incorrect malkonvenu
increase (v.) pligrandigh
incredible ne kredebl
indecorous malkonvenu
industrious laborema
indispensable neces
inexpressible neesprimebl
infant infano
infancy infaneco
ink ink
inn hotel
in no wise neniel
instead of anstataŭ
insult insult
instruct instru
instructor instruanto
intend intenc
invite invit
inward intern
iron fer
island insul
issue forth (v.) elir
it ghi, tio
Italian, the, italujano

J

jest sherc
jog sku
joy ghøj
judge (n.) jughanto
judge (v.) jugĥ
juice suk
just just, prav
justice pravigho

K

key sblosilo
kill mortig

kingdom regech
know ken
knee genu
kind (specie.) spec
kettle kaldron

L

labor labor
lad knab
lame lam
lamp lamp
language linguo
lantern lantern
large largĥ
last (v.) daŭ
last (adj.) last
late malfru
law legh
lazy maldiligent
lead (v.) konduk
leaf fol
learn lern
leave off ches
legal legha
legend popolrakont
legible legebl
less malpli
lesson lecion
lest last
let, to, las
letter leter
lie abed kush
ligature kunligado
light (v.) lum
light the candle ekbruligu
 la kandelon
light (adv.) facil
lightning fulmin
like (v.) am
like (adj.) egal
linen tojl
lion leon
lip lip
listen to auskult
literally litere
little malgranda
live viv
lock serur, shlos
locksmith shlosilisto
lodge loĝh
lose (v.) perd

iot (n.) sort
ioud (adj.) laŭt
love (v.) far, verk
low-voiced mallaŭt
lower (adj.) malsupra

M

machine mashin
machinist mekhanisto
made of (suffix) ajh
make (v.) far, verk
make a noise bru, ekkri
make use of uz
malgrè lui vole ne vole
man vir, edz
marry, to be about to,
edzigh
marvelous mirinda
mass amas
master sinjor, mastr
match alumet
matter afer
me mi
meagre maldik
meaning senc
meat, viand
measure mesur
mechanic mekhanisto,
meet with renkont
member of (suffix) an
merchant kormercisto
mercilessly senkompate
middle mez
milk lakt
miraculous things mire-
gindajo
misery mizer
mist nebul
mistaken, to be, erar
moderate moder
modest modest
money mon
moon lun
morning maten
morrow, to, morgaŭ
morsel pec
mortal mortema
most plej
mountain mont
mouth bush
move (v.) sin port
much mult

muddy malklar
murmur murmur
music muzik
must (v.) dev

N

nail ung
naked nud
name nom
narrow mallargha
nation popol
nature natur
near by che
nearly preskaŭ
neck kol
needle kudril
neither nek
nephew nev
never nenian
new nov
news novaghoj
newspaper gazet
newcomer nova veninto
next morning postironta
mateno
nigh apud
night nokt
nine naŭ
no ne
nobody neniu
nobody's nenies
no means, by, neniel
no one neniu
nor nek
nose naz
not any nenia
nothing nenio
nourish nutr
novelties navaghoj
now nun
nowhere nenie
number nombr
numerals collective end
in op
numerals divisive kvin
nurse zorganto
nut nuks

O

obey obe
object objekt

obscure malklara
obscurity malklareco
obstruct malhelp
occasion kaŭz
occupy okup
occur okaz
odor odor
of el
offend ofend
offer ofer
often oft
oil ole
old malnov
old man maljunulo
on pri, sur
one unu
one who (suffix) ist
one's own propr
on the outside of ekstr
opaque malklar
open malferm
order ord ; ordon (v.)
ordinary ordinar
other ali
out of
outwardly } ekster
over trans
owe shuld
ox bov

P

page pagh
pain dolor, malplezur
paint (v.) pentr
palace palac
pale pal
paler paper
pardon pardon
parents patroj
parsimonious shparema
part part
participles

	<i>active</i>	<i>passive</i>
<i>present,</i>	ant	at
<i>past,</i>	int	it
<i>future,</i>	ont	ot

pass pas
paw maneg
pay pag
peace pac
pear pir

pencil krajon
perhaps eble
permit las, permes
perspicuity klareco
petition pet
physician kuracist
pig pork
pillar kolon
pin pingl
pity bedaŭr
place plac
plaintiff plendito
plate teler
play lud
please plach
pleasure plezur, ghoj
plurals end in j
pocket posh
poetry poezio
poison venen
porter pordisto, kortisto
portieres pordokurtenjoj
possible ebla
possibly eble, kredeble
pour verŝ
powder pulv
power fort
practicable praktika
praise laŭd
pray pregh
preconceive antaŭpens
predecessors aktanoloj
preface antaŭparolo
pregnancy naskonteco
prepare prepar
present prezent, donac
preserve konserv
press prem
previously pri
prick pik
pride fierco
priest pastr
print press
prison malliberaĵo
probable kredebla
proceed from forvetur
profound profund
promise promes
propose propos
proud fier
proverb popoldir
pull tir

punish pun
punishment punado
pure pur
purity pureco
pursue pel
push push
putrid putr

Q

quarrel disput
quarter kvarono
quiet trankvil

R

rage koler
rain pluv
rainy pluva
rapid rapid
ray rad
ready pret
real efektiv
receive ricev
recognize rekon
recover (get well) sanigh
red rugh
redeem plenum
redouble (v.) duobligh
reign regn
rejoice ghoj
relate rakont
relation parenc
remain rest
remainder ceter
remember memor
repeat ripet
repent bedaŭr
repose ripoz
represent prezent
require postul
resolute kuragh
respire spir
reveal malkovr
revenge vengh
revengeful venghema
revivify } revivigh
revive }
reward rekompenc
rich rich
ring ring
right, to be, prav
right (adj.) dekstr

right (justice) pravigho
ripe matur
river river
roast rost
roof tegment
room chambro
root radik
rope ŝnur
rot putr
rough malglat
rub frot
rule regul
ruler reganto
run kur
run continuously kurad
russian russijano

S

sack sak
sacred sankt
sage sagh
sailor marist
sailors ŝipestroj (ships' company)
salt sal
salute salut
same sam
sand sabl
sane san
sanity prudent
satiated sat
satisfied kontent
saturday sabat
savage sovagh
save sav
saving ŝparema
scarcely apenaŭ
scatter disŝut
scholar lernanto
school lerneĵ
scissors tondil
scratch grat
scum ŝaum
seal sigel
seamstress kudristino
search serch
seat segh
see vid
seem ŝajni
seize kapt
self mem
sell vend

senator senataro
send send
sense senc
separate apart
separately apartigh
separate (v.) disshir
serve serv
sever sep
severe sever
saw kudr
shade, shadow ombr
shake (v.) trem
shame hont
shameless senhonta
sharp akr
shave raz
she sh
shear tond
sheet of paper fol
sell shel
shine bril
ship ship
ship's captain shipestro
shirt chemiz
shiver trem, ektrem
shoe bot, shu
shop magazin
short mallonga
shut ferm
sick malsana
sick, to be, malsanigh
sicker malsanigh
sign sign
signify signif
silent silent
silver argent
similar simil
simple simpl
sin shuld
sing kant
singer kantisto
single unuobla
singular ununombro
sit sed
six ses
skin haŭt
sleep dorm
slide glit
smear shmir
smell flar
smoke fum
smoothe glat

snake serpent
snow negh
so tiel
soap sap
sober sobr
society societ
sofa kanap
soldier militaristo
soldiery militistaro
sole sol
solicitous, to be, zorg
solid, to be, firm
some kelk
some one kelkiu
some one's kelkies
somewhat kelkio
somewhere kelkie
son fil
soon baldaŭ
sound (v.) son
sound (adj.) san
soup sup
sour acid
sow sem
spacious vast
spade fosilo
spare shpar
sparkle bril
speck makul
speech lingvo
spirit anim
spit krach
split fend
spoken gently mallaŭte
spring printempo
sprinkle shpruc
stable (n.) stal
stable (adj.) firm
stagger shancel
stairs shtupar
stand (v.) star
star stel
steal shtel
steel shtal
step stup
stepson duonfi lo
stick haston
still (adv.) ankoraŭ
still (adj.) trankvil
stir mov
stocking shtrump
stomach stomak

stone shton
stop halt, shtop
store magazin
stove forn
stout dik
straight rekt
straw pajl
sheet strat
string shnur
strong fort
struggle milit
stuff shtof
subjection dependeco
such tia
suck such
sudden subit
suddenly subite
suffer sufr
sufficient, to be, sufich
sugar suk
summer somer
sun sun
sunday dimanch
supper vespermangh
swallow glut
swear jhur
sweat shvit
sweep bala
sweet dolch
swell shvel
swift rapid
swim nagh
swine pork
swing balanc
sword glav
sympathy kunsent
system sistema
systematic sistema

T

table tabl
tail vost
tailor tajlor
talk parol, babil
tall alt
taste gust
tea te
tear (n.) larm
tear (v.) shir
tedious enuiga
telegraphically telegrafe

tell rankont
tempt tent
ten dek
tender (adj.) mol
terrible terura
terror terur
thank dank
that (pro.) tio, tiu, kia
that which, kiu
that, (conj.) ke
then tian
there tie
these tiu chi
they ili
thick dik
thief shtelist
thin maldik
thing afer
things worth seeing
 vidindoja
think pens
thirsty, to be, soif
those vi
thought penso
thread faden
three tri
through and through tra,
 per
throw jhet
throw away forjhet
thursday jhaŭd
thousand mil
thunder tondr
till ghis
time (adv.) foj, mal (fois)
time (n.) temp
tired, to be, lac
to ghis (jusu'ā)
to-day hodiaŭ, hieraŭ
together with kune
tomb tomb
to-morrow morgaŭ
tongue lingv, lang
too tro (trop)
too ankaŭ (aussi)
tooth dent
top supro
törmént turment
touch tush
tower tur
town urb
traffic komerc

trail (v.) tren
tranquil trankvil
translate traduk
transparent travidebl
travel (v.) vetur
travel veturon far
tree arb
tremble trem
trespass shuld
true ver, fidel
truth vereco
tuesday mard

U

uncermoniously sencere-
 monie
uncertain malcert
uncover malkovr
under sub
understand kompren
undress (v.) sin senves-
 tig
uneuphonious malbon-
 soneca
unfortunate (one) malfe-
 lichul
unfortunate (adj.) } mal-
unhappy
felicha
unique sol
upon sur
use (v.) uz
useful util
useless malutil
usual ordinar

V

vain van
vanquish venk
vapor vapor
vast vast
venom venen
verity ver
very tre
very little tre malmult
village vilagh
villager vilaghano
violin violon
visage vizagh
visible videhla

voice voch
void dezerta

W

waddle balanc
wait for atend
wake vek
walk promen
wall mur
warm varm
wash lav
washwoman lavistino
watch-charms montrantoj
water akv
wax (n.) vaks
wax (v.) kresk
way voj
we ni
weak malfort
week semajn
weary, to be, enu
weather veter
wednesday merkred
weigh pes
welfare bonafarto
well bone
well-known chiu konata
what kia
whatever kio
wheel rad
when kiam
whenever iam
where kie
which kiu
whiskers vangharoj
whistle fajf
white blank
who kiu
whoever kiuj
whole chiu, tut
whose kies
who lives shall see kiu
 vivos, tiu vidos
why kial
wickedness malbonado
wife edzino
wild sovagh
will vol
will he will he vole ne
 vole

win gajn
wind vent
window fenestr
wine vin
wings flugiloj
winter vintro
wipe vish
wise sagh
wish vol
with kun
without sen, ekster
witty sprit
woman virino

wonder mir
wonderful miranda
wood lign
world mond
worm verm
worry, I don't, about any
thing, mi el nenias fa-
 ras al mi chagrinon
worth ind
worthy inda
wound vund
wretchedness mizer
write skrib

wrong (v.) ofend
wrong, to be, erar

Y

year jar
yellow flav
yes jes
yesterday hieraŭ
yet ankoraŭ
you vi
young jun
youth (n.) junulo

Promes-o.

Mi, sub-skrib-it-a,
promes-as el-lern-i la pro-
pon-it-a-n de d-ro Esper-
anto lingv-o-n inter-naci-
a-n, se est-os montr-it-a,
ke dek milion-o-j person-
o-j don-is publik-e tia-n
sam-a-n promes-o-n.

Sub-skrib-o :

Promes-o.

Mi, sub-skrib-it-a,
promes-as el-lern-i la
propon-it-a-n de d-ro
Esperanto lingv-o-n in-
ter-naci-a-n, se est-os
montr-it-a, ke dek mi-
lion-o-j person-o-j don-is
publik-e tia-n sam-a-n
promes-o-n.

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propon-it-a-n de d-ro
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ter-naci-a-n, se est-os
montr-it-a, ke dek mi-
lion-o-j person-o-j don-is
publik-e tia-n sam-a-n
promes-o-n.

Sub-skrib-o :

NOTE—Please return these, when signed, to Dr. Samenhof, Warsaw, Russia, for Dr. Esperanto.

Nom-o :

Adres-o :

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montr-it-a, ke dek mi-
lion-o-j person-o-j don-is
publik-e tia-n sam-a-n
promes-o-n.

Sub-skrib-o :

Promes-o.

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promes-as el-lern-i la
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Esperanto lingv-o-n in-
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Nom-o :

Adres-o :


NOM=AR=O

de l' verk-o-j pri la lingv-o inter-naci-a (Esperant-a), kiu-j el-ir-is ghis Novembr-o, 1888.



No.	NOM-O DE L'VeRK-O:	KOST-O:
1.	<i>Dr-o Esperanto.</i> Lingv-o inter-naci-a. Antaŭ-parol-o kaj plen-a lern-o-libr-o en la lingv-o rus-a	15 kopek-o-j.
2.	— en la lingv-o pol-a	15 kop.
3.	— en la lingv-o franc-a	20 kop.
4.	— en la lingv-o german-a	20 kop.
5.	— en la lingv-o angl-a	20 kop.
13.	<i>Hanez.</i> Safah achath lekulanu (lern-o-libr-o de l'lingv-o inter-naci-a Esperant-a en la lingv-o hebre-a) .	20 kop.
6.	<i>Dr-o Esperanto.</i> Mal-grand-a vort-ar-o inter-naci-a rus-a . .	3 kop.
7.	— inter-naci-a pol-a . .	3 kop.
8.	— inter-naci-a franc-a .	3 kop.
9.	— inter-naci-a german-a .	3 kop.
10.	— inter-naci-a angl-a . .	3 kop.
11.	<i>Dr-o Esperanto.</i> Du-a Libr-o de l'lingv-o inter-naci-a (skrib-it-a inter-naci-e)	25 kop.
12.	— Al-don-o al la Du-a Libr-o de l' lingv-o inter-naci-a (inter-naci-e).	10 kop.
14.	<i>A. Grabowski.</i> La negh-a blov-ad-o. Rakont-o de A. Pushkin. (inter-naci-e)	15 kop.

No. NOM-O DE L'VeRK-O : KOST-O :

15. *L. Einstein.* La lingvo internacia als
 beste Lösung des internationalen
 Weltsprache Problems, Vorwort,
 Grammatik und Styl nebst Stamm-
 wörter-Verzeichniss nach dem Ent-
 wurf des pseudonymen Dr. Espe-
 ranto 50 kop.
-

 Est-as pres-at-a kaj el-ir-os post mal-long-a
 temp-o **Plen-a vort-ar-o rus-a-inter-naci-a.** Kost-o, 1 rubl-o.

Chiu-j supr-e skrib-it-a-j verk-o-j pov-as est-i ricev-
 at-a-j en la libr-ej-o-j kaj ankaŭ che *dr-o L. Zamen-
 hof (Varsovi-o, strat-o Przejazd N. 9).* Anstataŭ
 mon-o oni pov-as send-i sign-o-j-n de posht-o (de chia
 land-o). Por la posht-a trans-send-o oni dev-as al-don-i po
 20% de la kost-o de l'verk-o-j. Kiu achet-as ne mal-pli
 ol por unu rubl-o, tiu por la trans-send-o ne pag-as.

En la komenc-o de chiu monat-o est-as pres-at-a
 nov-a nom-ar-o de chiu-j verk-o-j pri la lingv-o inter-
 naci-a (de kiu ajn ili est-as el-don-it-a-j), kiu-j el-ir-is de
 la komenc-o mem ghis tiu monat-o.  Kiu dezir-as
 regul-e chiam sci-i pri la progres-ad-o de l'lingv-o inter-
 naci-a,  tiu pov-as send-i 30 kopek-o-j-n por jar-o
 al la el-don-ant-o de la dir-it-a-j dom-ar-o-j (*L. Zamenhof,
 Varsovi-o, strat-o Przejazd N. 9*), kaj tiam li akurat-e
 ricev-ad-os per la posht-o chiu-n nov-a-n nom-ar-o-n tuj
 kiam ghi est-os pres-it-a.

